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Tom Johnson Looms Up.

The only result of the municipal elections of this week which seems to have, possibly, any large political significance is the election of Tom Johnson to be Mayor of Cleveland by one of the greatest majorities ever given to a candidate for that office.

CARTER HARRISON'S reelection as Mayor of Chicago by a large plurality was due, apparently, to a falling off in the votes polled of more than one-quarter as compared with the registration, and it seems to have been almost wholly among Repub-Means. The election of Wells, the Democratic candidate, in St. Louis, appears to have been due to the splitting of Republican votes between their regular candidate and MERIWETHER, running as an advocate of municipal ownership." Of the whole number of votes polled, Wells received less than a majority by more than twenty thousand, and he himself attributes his election to "Republican defection in North and South St. Louis, hitherto Republican strongholds."

The election of Tom Jonnson at Cleveland is of real political significance because he represents positive convictions bonestly held and consistently maintained. In the first place, he is on the sound money side, and it is reasonable to expect that in the next national campaign BRYAN's silver policy will be set aside; but the other radical features of the Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 are supported by him and carried to a still further extreme which would be the natural political development. Besides, Mr. Johnson is a rich man and practically valuable as a leader for that reason, and as he is also a liberal man and earnestly devoted to his social and political convictions he might be expected to be a free giver of money for the propagation of his principles in the national campaign of 1904.

We read of rejoicing among the Democratic enemies of BRYAN because of the triumph of CARTER HARRISON at Chicago and ROLLA WELLS at St. Louis, but actually the man who seems to be looming up as his most formidable rival is Tom Johnson of Ohio. He has the advantage over BRYAN of genuineness and positiveness of conviction. He is not a political actor reade to take any part which for the moment seems to commend itself to opportunism as the most profitable. Moreover, he represents a square and radical social and political Issue with the Republican party, as HAR-RISON and WELLS do not, and the logic of political development seems to indicate that the Democracy will make such an issue in 1904. When a party starts out on the road of radicalism it is more likely to that progress the single-taxer, "municipal ownership" Tom Johnson would be an appropriate leader.

and among the watchers none will be more

The Danger in the Decline of British Trade.

British exports last year continues to be moral tale, and not one of the theological Bryan refused to take any formal part seen in the trade returns for the two first | masterpieces of the Venerable BEDE. months of the present year. The result

will tend to cause the disappearance of the several years to come. bulk of the foreign securities held in Great Britain, and this process will be followed by the general restriction of imports not strictly necessary, as a matter of economy, or by the payment in gold for the imports, or by the issue of Government securities to find the gold, with the danger of their into a debtor nation.

that these can be disposed of to much foundation as an impossible superstition. advantage in foreign markets, but should

their insurance in British offices. The transfer, in any considerable quantity, sequence as compared with the eternal of Colonial and Indian securities to foreign salvation of those who suffer temporarily holders, would at once create a new finan- from them and by reason of their earthly cial relation between Great Britain and her | trials may attain the more surely to the Colonies and India, embarrassing to the glory hereafter. The "insidious spread of latter, and bringing serious consequences rationalism," to use other words of the to the metropolitan State of the Empire. Pope, seems to be illustrated at this time Canada, then, might be made to feel the in the frequent substitution for religious consequences of her differential tariff, should faith of the philanthropy which begins her securities fall into the hands of holders | and ends with this world in a country against which she had differ- A woman, speaking before the Society entiated; while, assuming that her suzerain for Political Study recently, complained still continued to purchase her products that our rectors of churches have deterion a large scale, the price, instead of going | orated "mentally and physically" since to the liquidation of Canada's debts, would, "our younger national life." Her reference in large part, have to be handed over to was to those of the Episcopal Church that the House concur in them Mr. Montgomery har foreign creditors and by so much would specifically. But she talked at random and had placed Mr. Park in the Speaker's chair, and from her foreign creditors and by so much would | specifically. But she talked at random and diminish her purchasing power in her preferred market, that is, the British mar-

and twist show decreases, also jute yarn, the Weslevan movement, the "evangel- dation.

yarns and tissues there are declines. The exports of unwrought copper and yellow metal show a falling off. Generally, less business is being done with some of England's formerly best customers.

There has been, however, a certain compensation for this condition of things in the expenditure at home of large amounts of the capital realized from the sale of foreign, mostly American, securities; but in the nature of things this can be only a temporary relief from the strain arising as a direct consequence of the war waste going on in South Africa.

To England this loss of financial supremacy in her Colonies and India would be of incalculable import. With it would go the political influence which, by means of her financial supremacy, she has hitherto wielded in their affairs, to be followed ultimately, perhaps, by the loosening and dissolution of the bonds that have kept the Empire together.

The Empire State Executive Library.

In transmitting to the Legislature his annual report, the State Superintendent of Public Buildings files incidentally an inventory of the contents of the Executive Mansion, now occupied by the Hon. BEN-JAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.

The contents of the various rooms, halls, chambers, pantries and closets are catalogued with scrupulous accuracy, but the list is naturally without much interest to must become a hustling, bustling man of the general public. Not so, however, with the inventory of the library. Here we get an intimate view of what is either the official conception of the literary needs of New York's Governors in their hours of leisure and recreation, or of the individual tastes of Governor Opell's predecessors, supposing that the growth of the library has been shaped by their special requirements. We therefore print in full the catalogue of the books which have been placed at the ically the rector's training is often defec-Governor's disposal for service when he tive and that sometimes he mistakes æsthet-6 vols. Macaulay's His-

na	s pu	t on his si	ppers:		
28	vols	Dickens.	6	vols.	Macaula
31	vols.	Cooper.		tory	
1	vol.	Tennyson.	5	vols.	Macaula
13	vols.	Dumas.		lish	Law.
57	vols.	Poettcal.	4	vols.	Villetto.
12	vols.	Bulwer-Lytt	on. 4	vols.	Lamb.
14	vols.	Harper's A	taga- 8	vols.	Guizot's
-	eine			vols.	Gibbon's
15	vols.	Irving.	4	vols.	Boswell'

6 vols. Guizot's France. vols, Gibbon's Rome. 4 vols. Boswell's John-7 vols. Victor Hugo, vols. Dr. Chalmers. 7 vols. Browning. 2 vols. Henry Hallam. 3 vols. Macaulay's vols. Prescott Poems. A vols. Thackeray 6 vols. Bancroft. vol. Bede's Charity. 24 vols. Miscellaneous.

3 vois. Byron.

a vols. Molière.

poleon.

a vols. The Spectator

2 vols. Memoirs of No.

3 vols. Ticknor's Litera-

6 vols. Distacli. 10 vols. Swinburne. 3 vols. Henry Hallam 8 vols. Schiller 4 vois. Wilson. 4 vols. Montaigne 4 vols. on Art 2 vols. Waverly.

ture. 4 vols. History Romans. 6 vois. Poe. 2 vols. Cyclopedia Amer-6 vols. Calhoun. tcan Literature 2 vols. Grant's Memoirs. 4 vols. Familiar Quotations.

This list is compiled by the Superintendent, it will be remembered, rather with a view to the identification of property than in "Pawlinson" referred to is probably RAWLINSON. There is room for much that is good, or for much that is commonplace, in the fifty-seven volumes lumped as "poetical," and likewise in the twenty-four volumes bunched as "miscellaneous." go ahead in it than to turn back, and in In the conspicuous absence of Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, it would seem as if FROUDE and HENRY HALLAM had received a gener-At any rate, he is a man to be watched left uncertain as to whether the books of all laws. They are numerous enough from this time forth by political observers, described as "Villette" are Charlotte to constitute a balance of power in every Rev. JOHN VILLETTE'S " Annals of gate, or Malefactors' Register"-probably

is perceived in the steady sale of foreign for criticising the course of reading which date in the field and his opponent was securities which is going on in England in | the Empire State provides for its hardorder to liquidate the cost of the excess | worked Chief Magistrate, the fact remains | imports which the ordinary requirements that a person cast away on a desert island of the population and the demands of war with a packing case containing just these cause of Judge Hanecy, but Harrison books and no others, would not be badly | triumphed nevertheless. The continuance of this state of things off for entertainment and instruction for

> We have no doubt that the present Executive will disturb the dust here and there upon these semi-official shelves.

Religion of Past and Present.

The ground taken by the Pope, in his passing into foreign hands and Great Britain | letter to the English Bishops of the Roman being thus transformed from a creditor | Catholic Church, that "no poison is more fatal to Divine faith " than rationalism, So large have been the sales in recent | is the ground which all theology must take months in England of the foreign securities for self-preservation. Rationalism, as exheld there that it is said that there remains | pressed in HAECKEL'S " Riddle of the Unilittle else to dispose of except the securities | verse," for example, strikes a mortal blow of the Colonies and India. It is not likely at theology by dismissing its miraculous

The Pope also lays emphasis on another circumstances compel them likewise to point which is vital to religious faith, in be sold, it would become a serious matter saying that the true Christian believer with India and the Colonies as to the manner | should be distinguished for his "contempt and form in which they would meet their of the perishable things of this world." obligations to their new creditors. At The crucial test of such faith, as laid down present they have no difficulty in liquidat- by St. PAUL, is in looking on "our light ing their indebtedness to England, it be- affliction, which is but for a moment," ing to the advantage of that country to as a blessing rather than a cause of retake payments in their exports, principally pining, for it " worketh for us a far more of agricultural products, making at the exceeding and eternal weight of glory." same time the profits accruing from their | The amelioration of harsh human confreightage in British bottoms and from ditions by philanthropic effort is therefore, in the religious view, of insignificant con-

Now, in " our younger national life" accu-Not. This is only one of the possible con- sations of indolence and even immorality were frequently brought against the Epis-A falling off is already noticeable in the copal clergy, some of whom were a poor values of British exports, but not to the lot, unquestionably. The "fox-hunting same extent as in the quantities. In them | parson " whose attention to his religious it is very apparent, and is considerable in duties was perfunctory merely, whose some of the leading lines. In iron and life and character were unillumined by steel, for instance, the exports for January | spiritual graces, brought reproach on his | victed on circumstantial evidence and February were only 386,386 tons against. Church in the Colonial days and after-601,757 for the same months of 1900, and 432, - ward. Moreover, he was sometimes a 222 tons in 1899. In the values of machinery | rabid Tory in the Revolution, and thus and millwork there was a falling off from provoked patriotic contempt or indignaboth the previous years. Cotton yarrs, tion, to the damage of his Church. But

linen yarn and piece goods, and in woollen | ical " movement and the Tractarian movement in England infused life into the comparatively dead formalism into which the Church of England had fallen, introduced zeal in place of laxity and lassitude, and those influences were not less powerful in the Episcopal Church of this

The rector has undergone a new and notable change of recent years, but it cannot be called "deterioration" in any such sense as the feminine speaker used the term. The condition of the diocese of New York is now radically different from that of fifty years ago. The contemporary rector, or the head of a parish, is notable for vigorous activity rather than slothfulness, but oftentimes his energies are expended more in the direction of philanthropy as distinguished from religion purely Parishes have become hives of charitable industry and the rectors who are most successful are distinguished rather for administrative and business ability than spiritual quality. The whirl of affairs in which they are compelled to live tends to distract them from the spiritual meditation which mellows character and cultivates graces once deemed essential to the clerical office. A rector of a great city parish, with its numberless philanthropic activities, its complicated religious and secular machinery, is called on to exercise abilities like those requisite in the manager of a great railroad or industrial trust. He can be no longer a cloistered student, but affairs, with secretaries and typewriters and every hour of every day filled up with exacting official employment.

That is, the average rector was never so vigorous in the performance of his clerical functions as he is now. Nor has he declined "mentally." At no time in the past was the intellectual ability of the Episcopal pulpit higher than it is now. The criticism might be made that theologicism for genuine religious sentiment in himself and in others, but "mentally" he is far more alert than was the rector of " our younger national life," and morally he is on a higher elevation. It may be said for him, too, as also of the great run of the clergy, that his energy seems now to be directed more to the amelioration of human conditions in this life than to teaching men, as in the old times, that as compared with the attainment of everlasting salvation nothing earthly is of significance. That is the great change.

The Western Municipal Elections.

Some politicians have been seeking an explanation of Democratic success in the Western municipal elections on the simple and easy theory of a general reaction from the great Republican triumph of November last.

No doubt many thousand Democrate in every one of the larger cities in which there were municipal elections on Monday and Tuesday, and hundreds of Democrats in the smaller cities, had voted the Republican ticket for President; while many Republicans either voted the local Democratic the spirit of scientific bibliography. The tickets this week or refrained from voting. being willing to leave the administration of local affairs in Democratic hands, for one reason or another, provided no national or State issue was involved.

These elections show once more that in American cities with a large cosmopolitan population there is a considerable number of voters, not Democrats, who believe in a larger measure of license than is conous apportionment of space. We are sistent with an unsparing enforcement BRONTE'S novel of that name, or of the such city of the West which held a munic-

Another inference from these elections the latter, as the number of volumes here is the diminished importance as factors in specified indicates accurately that de- Democratic politics of two formerly con-The rebound in quantities remarked in lightful work. "Bede's Charity" is a simple | spicuous leaders, BRYAN and ALTGELD. in aid of HARRISON in Chicago, though While diverse tastes may find reason | HARRISON was the only Democratic candia straightout and uncompromising Republican. ALTGELD, former Governor of Illinois, allied himself directly with the

So far as can be seen, neither the silence of BRYAN nor the overt opposition of ALT-GELD diminished HARRISON'S Democratic vote in the city where BRYAN obtained his first nomination for President and in which ALTGELD has long been a political power. In St. Louis the influence of BRYAN was cast directly against Wells, the Democratic candidate, and in favor of MERI-WETHER, the nominee of the Bryan Democrats; and there, too, ALTGELD was a parlarge majority.

The only State holding an election this week is Michigan. There the Republicans triumphed by a large majority, though several cities, notably Jackson and Manistee, were carried by the Democrats.

Constitution. The name chosen for the Herreshoff boat by the gentlemen who are getting her ready for the defence of the Cup is dignifled, appropriate and satisfactory, if some-

what unexpected. It fills the mouth, and pleases the imagination. It belongs in the same class of nomenclature as America or Columbia and possesses a wider and more truly national spirit than Mayflower or Puritan. Moreover, the name Constitution recalls

at the same time an instrument which has been uncommonly successful in fulfilling the purpose for which it was framed, and an American vessel perhaps more widely celebrated and beloved than any other that ever brought new glory to our flag.

May the new Constitution need no amendment! May she so conduct herself as to be known affectionately fifty years hence as Old Tobinbronzesides!

Restoring Capital Punishment in Colorado

From the Denver Republican The Stubbs Capital Punishment bill created it. last row in the House yesterday. The Senate amendments were reported and Mr. Stubbs made a motion the floor directed a general hilbustering movement against the consideration. Almost alone he waged the fight, securing the floor about 4 o'clock and holding it almost continuously through scenes of most com-plete disorder until nearly 5 o'clock. For the greater part of this time the Speaker merely stood idly in his Senate amendments had been agreed to and the House had a recess to 8 o'clock. The Senate amendments provide for the hanging of murderers, but decree that hanging shall not be the sentence for a man con-

Prosperity of the Manswearing Brothers.

Manswearing Bros. of Twin Bluffs and Gotham. Wis., will establish a branch at Loue Rock, Wis., and build a fine two story warehouse for its accomo-

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY QUESTION. The Views of a Librarian of Yany Years

Experience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many newspapers have lately been full of praise for the apparently magnificent philanthropy of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in offering to build sixty-five public libraries in New York, pro-vided that the city furnish the land and running expenses. I have spent a lifetime as a librarian and I know whereof I speak when I say that if each of these libraries starts with only 10,000 volumes, the average cost of these volumes will be about one dollar each. if good paper and good bindings are insisted on, as they should be, for they will be cheaper in the end The running expenses including a mere sprinkling of the new books usually desired by the patrons of such institutions, and a very small working force, will

be not less than another \$10,000 per annum Therefore the expense to the city for the first year will be \$1,300,000, to say nothing of the loss in taxes-for free libraries are exempt from that burden New York has, there fore, to face a prospective tax levy of a million dollars for the first year, and nearly a million dollars for every subsequent year. wit; an almost certain prospect that this sum will be increased each year

Mr. Carnegie's intentions are good, but he doesn't know. He deserves all the praise he has received for his munificent gift, but two-thirds of the money he gives in this way is simply wasted, as I intend to show. My main concern is with the taxpayers of New York, who are already overburdened for all sorts of devices for the alleged improvement of the masses.

It is always assumed and urged when

a new library is proposed that its patrons go there to improve their minds; that the toiling masses are possessed with an un quenchable thirst for knowledge which the would gladly gratify if they could; but, as the means of the majority of people do not permit them to indulge in this laudable propensity, it is the duty of the State to er ct

the means of the majority of people do not permit them to indulge in this laudable propensity, it is the duty of the State to er ct as many libraries as possible, so that the public may drink deep of the Pierian Spring, Now, this contention is the veriest bosh and clap-trap, as every librarian knows, and as every library board of trustees knows. As a matter of fact, which can be easily verified by any one who will take the trouble to consult the annual report of any circulating library, the vast majority of people patronize a library only for amusement. Except where the circulation of fiction is forcibly restricted, by furnishing only a limited supply of this kind of literature, it will be found that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the books read in public libraries are novels, and that the majority of these are the veriest trash. Just third of it—the taxpayers of New York are supposed to be willing to spend from \$667,000 to \$750,000 a year to furnish amusement for the dear public!

I do not condemn the reading of good fiction, nor the reading of poor fiction either, for that matter, provided the reader pays for it himself, just as he would pay to see a play—which is a story in soing.

If it be the duty of the State to supply amusement for its citizens why should it stop at fiction? Why not supply free theatres and operas? Once admit the principle, it is but a logical step to the panen of circonses of the Romans. It may be said, and it no doubt will be said by those who advocate free libraries, that even I admit that at least from one-quarter to one-third of the books read accomplish the purpose for which libraries are intended. To this my reply would be, why spend a million dollars a year to accomplish only \$250,000 worth of good? Why not eliminate fiction entirely, and so reduce the expense by three-fourths and still benefit all who can be benefited? That the State has no business to supply amusement is, I take it, a self-evident proposition. At least, I venture to think that the trait and the bought of h

a wives and daughters of these trivers are ually, the steadiest patrons of the library 199 per cent of women readers indulge in tion only, it will be easily seen that if any istee sanctioned so revolutionary a measure would spend a very bad quarter of an our when he arrived in the bosom of his mily Library V. LApril 3.

ALPINE, N. J. April 3. QUARTETTE OR CHORUS CHOIRS IN CHURCHES?

The Chorus Choir Preferred by Mr. Frank Damrosch -His Reasons. The quartette choir is frequently nothing but a

means of entertainment, and for that very reason, the better the quartette the less it is suited to a church service. As a matter of fact, many church people have the church simply in order that people may be at-

While I personally enjoy the singing of a first-class quartette. I consider that church music must be more than a mere appeal to the musical or artistic sense. The element of worship must predominate, and for that reason that class of music which does not bring the individual performer prominently before the congregation, but which attracts the attention of the audience to the character of the music itself and ticipant in the fight. Mr. Wells won by a brings out the religious feeling of the listener, will be

These are reasons why I consider a chorus choir preferable to a quartette. I must admit that in the but it seems to me that a paid chorus choir can be organized in any church where the present quartette costs from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. Very good singers could be obtained for \$3 a Sunday on the outside, summer, they would need to be paid for only forty it would be unnecessary to pay as much as \$3 per

be professing Christians; in other words, whether they should believe what they sing. I believe that and that therefore any person who leads a moral life and is musically gifted, be his personal belief what it may, can give adequate musical expression to religious feeling

I do not care where it is so long as one cannot see the women's bonnets. If the choir is placed in view of the congregation I think the singers should wear

that may have been expectorated in the cars,

NEW YORK, April 3.

THE ARIZONAN SCHOPENHAUER. corn, Satire and Pity Poured on Him by the

Sex He Maligns. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems ost a waste of time to give a thought to the ebullition of venom from "Arizona" published this morning, as it is so generally known that a man gives vent to such expressions in regard to the inferiority of women when and because he has been "weighed and found wanting" by one of them. In this case she is to be congratulated upon her most fortunate escape.

In his paroxysms of rage and disappoint ent he trys to "get even" by writing things against all women to which he is even ashamed to sign his name

The noble attributes which he claims as "general characteristics" of man seem have been entirely eliminated from his ture, whether through an unfortunate cak of heredity which gave him the meaner abilities of the female side of his ancestry, d which makes him lack that "respect for e feelings of others" which he so admires, for the need of a good mother (who unsubtedly died during his infancy)—who can like

One naturally wonders in which stratus of society he moves, to come in contact with only the most selfish, despicable type of women, "beneath a good dog" in comparison with man. I think the supervision of the S. P. C. A. would be a good think in case he has any pets (?). He seems like a man who would be most cruel to his dog or horses.

man who would be most the horses.

It will certainly be a great comfort to the "fat, tired, blind, or otherwise maimed" females to know that even ingratitude will not prevent his adding to his already long list of most chivairous deeds published by himself this morning.

A WOMAN. SHORT HILLS, N. J., April 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is with grief that I see woman maligned once more: now in a dyspeptic harangue worthy a modern Schopenhauer.

Naturally, I am prejudiced, being one of the "despicable, ungrateful and scratchy" sex, yet I gladly challenge every man who is in the habit of relinquishing his seat in the street cars to women to admit that he is not rewarded at least eight times out of ten by cordial thanks or a bow of acknowledgment. We deplore the fact that even a small proportion of mannerless sisters exist, but the fraction is certainly cancelled by the

the fraction is certainly cancelled by the brothers.

As for its being "remarked every day that a young lady will never give up her seat to an old, feeble lady or gentleman," I flatly deny the assertion, both from personal experience and observation. I only wish that "Arizona" had been one of the eighteen (by actual count) men who were lined up along the sides of a Broadway car some months ago. Every seat was occupied and no one was standing, when a tottering old gentleman entered. In my ignorance, I waited a minute or so for at least half a dozen to leap forward, but not one stirred, and I rose myself. At that one of the delinquents tried to make me take his place, and, I may add, did not succeed.

One must perforce admire "Arizona's" noble resolve to bring happiness to "the very homely woman." He will doubtless accomplish his purpose, especially if he mentions the reason to her as he rises.

Every woman will be wondering in the future whether to accept a seat as a personal insult or an act of courtesy: whether her features have caused profound pity or if she has simply met a gentleman in that agony on wheels—the street car—"where beasts

has simply met a gentleman in that on wheels—the street car—"where with man divided empire claim." ! Brooklyn, April 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I have the privilege of saying a few words to all men in general who are inclined to make llogical remarks about women, and 'Arizona" in particular, whose letter has both amused and displeased me?

A man, as well as a nation, is to be judged by the regard in which he holds womankind, and it is shocking to find in this country, day and generation a man who can speak so disparagingly of the sex, but for whose existence he would never have seen the light Of course, there is no disputing the fact that the time covering the birth and rearing of some specimens of humanity has the ap-pearance of being practically thrown away, but we know that Dame Nature wastes noth-ing, so undoubtedly we all have our uses if it is only to be a thorn in the side of our fellow

she does, but what she is.

It is a man's duty, be she old or young, homely or beautiful, poor or rich, to respect her in his heart and conduct, never lowering himself by speaking against her, no matter in what condition he finds her, for he cannot

who shiften, him.

Is it not wonderful to think how closely women have followed the example that our Master set to all the world?

PROGRESS. NEW YORK, April 4.

Other wise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read "Arizona's" letter to you in this morning's issue of your paper on the subject of woman's ingratitude and general imperfec-tions, and despite the fact that I am not "fat and 50," most heartily agree with him. Them's my sentiments.

A VICTIM.

NEW YORK, April 3.

SYRACUSE MATRIMONIAL BUREAU. Fraud Order Issued Against Six Persons Who Are Believed to Be the Principals

WASHINGTON, April 4 -Further investigation of the "matrimonial bureau" operated at Syracuse by five young men under 21 years of age has led to the issue of another fraud order from the Post Office Department. On the reports made by the inspectors first sent to Syracuse, the Department denied the privilege of the mails to the bureau and the following individuals: Samuel Kaplan, P. L. Kaplan, Wallace H. Sears, E. J. Moss, E. brings out the religious feeling of the listener, will be much more in conformity with the character of a church service.

These are reasons why I consider a chorus choir preferable to a quartetic. I must admit that in the present condition of musical education in this country the volunteer chorus choir is as a rule unsatisfactory but it seems to me that a paid chorus choir can be used to answered the advertisement. Of course who answered the advertisement. one was ever introduced to the woman

indicated.

When the fraud order was issued about a
When the fraud order was issued about a When the fraud order was issued about a week ago, business stopped promptly. But the authorities have learned that the bureau continues to do business and receive mail. As heretofore, letters are being received in Syracuse asking introduction to the beautiful widow advertised as "left alone with \$28,000". The new addresses are: A W Tupper, Bernhard Cohn, Sam V. Volansky, Jacob Levi, G. W. Luff, and Mrs. Anna Inspectors have certified to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Dapartment that these six persons constitute the old "Matrimonial Bureau" reorganized. Accordingly, a second fraud order has been issued denying all the persons concerned the right to receive any mail whatever, no matter whether addressed to the bureau, to any one of the aliases indicated, or to the young men by their right dicated, or to the young men by their right

How to Escape From Agnosticism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. The letter in to-day's SUN on "Science and Theology" by E. J. Bergen, assumes that because he and other so called liberal" writers cannot understand God's dealings

Now the Leg-Crossers.

To the H. m. John B. Setton, Pracident of the Board of Health.

Sir. I wish that while you are after the street car hogs, you would include in your campaign the men who cross their legs in the aisies. I believe you have equally good authority for issuing an order against this as against spitting on the floor. One reason given for the issuance of that order is that women wipe up this flith on their clothing and carry it into their houses. Men pick up even more of it on their shoes When they stick them up in the aisies, the women passing must necessarily rub off all there is to spare on their clothing, and carry it home. Even the sensible women who wear short skirts cannot escape this form of fith.

Not only does this ill mannered man pick up fith that may have been expectated in the ears, but he carry to the streets and substantial that may have been expectated in the ears, but he

that may have been expectorated in the ears, but he takes it from the streets and sidewalks and rubs it off kindly inform me whether a court attendant has any on women and men.

Furthermore, the duties of the board of Health, I believe, are not limited to earling for the public, but for the public comfort as well, and there is no nuis ance that furnishes more annoyance than is caused by these brutes who cross their legs in the aisles of ears. Aside from the question of health, neither men nor women like to have their clothes solved. Neither do they like to have to crowd over to the other side of the aisle and walk on the feet of innocent people, in order to escape those of the boors who occupy two-thirds of the aisle.

Sew York, April 3. NEW YORK April 4.

SMUGGLING AT THIS PORT. Large Quantities of Dutlable Goods Found

in Passengers' Baggage. WASHINGTON, April 4 - The Treasury officials have become more firmly convinced than ever, through the experience of the last few days, that the art of smuggling was never carried on anywhere with so little difficulty or by such apparently refined law breakers as at the port of New York. Since Collector Bidwell put his new regulations in force short time ago there have been some interesting revelations of dishonesty among persons of both sexes whose appearance and whose known history would have made them exempt from suspicion under ordinary circumstances. The officials of the Treasury generally decline to discuss particular cases which have not been prosecuted, but Assistant Secretary Spaulding made an exception to-

"A woman of refined appearance landed from one of the Transatlantic steamers at from one of the Transatlantic steamers at New York last Saturday and the customs inspectors asked to inspect her baggage. She protested against giving up her keys and allowing the trunks to be examined, saying that they contained nothing of value. Later she admitted that there was about \$100 worth of dutiable goods in them. She said she had made seventeen round trips across the ocean and had never before been required to show her baggage or to declare dutiable goods. She was induced in this instance to give up her keys, and the inspectors assessed duties amounting to \$336.90 on the valuable goods contained in her trunks. What this woman had in her trunks on the seventeen trips

her keys, and the inspectors assessed duties amounting to \$866.90 on the valuable goods contained in her trunks. What this woman had in her trunks on the seventeen trips when she was not required to show her baggage is a good subject for the imagination. And yet some people say that passengers ought to be let off with a mere assertion, or at most an affidavit that their baggage contains no dutiable goods."

In the period from March 21 to April 4, in 1800, passengers' baggage on six steamers arriving at New York yielded to the Government \$2,629.34 in duties. That was under the old regulations of the port. During the same days this year six steamers arrived at New York and the passengers' baggage contained goods on which \$13,826.35 in duties were assessed and collected. Four of the six steamers were identical in each period and the total number of passengers was about the same. But the baggage of these later arrivals was examined under the new regulations established by Collector Bidwell. The inference drawn by the Treasury officials is that smuggling at New York is on the decrease, owing to the new official order of things at the port.

PORTO RICANS WANT FREE SCHOOLS.

Prof. Brumbaugh Says He Never Worked Among More Kindly and Considerate People. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Secretary Root has eceived from Prof. Brumbaugh, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, a long letter telling of conditions in the island. Referring to the recently reported riot he BRVS:

"It may not be out of place to add that the so-called riot recently reported in the New York papers was not a riot at all. There was a group of excited children and a few adults gathered around one of my supervisors, because the story had gone out that he had abused a child. There were no 1,500 people at any one time assembled anywhere,

people at any one time assembled anywhere, and I was not at all under police protection, and never thought of asking for such. The whole matter passed away in an hour, and even the baser fellows who were in the crowd, I think, are ashamed of the fact that they even lent their presence to the unwarranted assemblage.

"The people of Porto Rico want schools, and have been cordial and reasonable in their attitude to free education throughout the Island. I have been in nearly every State in the eastern part of the Union and have had considerable experience in Louisiana among the Spanish and French life there, and I say without hesitation that I have never worked among a people who have been more kindly considerate than the people of this island. I have just returned from a ten days' tour, in which we held a large number of educational meetings, every one of which was crowded and in the city of Yauco I was obliged to leave the theatre and address an overflow meeting of over three hundred people in the public square. The new School law, which was passed by the Legislature here, becomes operative next week, and under that we expect to put he schools on a firm and permanent basis, and I do not believe that any serious difficulty will arise in the carrying out of its procure the content of the production of the procure of the production of the produc the schools on a firm and permanent basis, and I do not believe that any serious diffi-culty will arise in the carrying out of its pro-

Submitted by the Cramps and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 4 -- Bids for the construction of the protected cruiser Milwaukee, 9,700 tons displacement, and to have a speed of twenty-three knots, were opened at the Navy Department to-day. There were two bidders, the Cramps of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The Path Yawa Washington The Path Ya Bath Iron Works of Maine, which obtained Bath Iron Works of Maine, which obtained the contract for this ship under certain conditions and declined to accept, did not bid. The Union Iron Works submitted a straight bid of \$2,825,000, the vessel to be built on the Department's plans. The Cramps submitted two bids, the first for a vessel of 8,800 tons, or 900 tons smaller than called for, and to have a speed of twenty-two knots, at \$2,740,000, The second bid was on the Department's plans at the same price, \$2,740,000, with a stipulation that the Secretary of the Navy should ask Congress of an appropriation bringing the limit of cost of the vessel up to \$3,000,000. The limit for cost for Atlantic coast i idders was \$2,770,000 and for Pacific coast bidders \$2,880,800

FRANK K. HACKETT TO RETIRE. May Be Succeeded in the Navy Department

WASHINGTON, April 4 -It has been arranged that Frank K. Hackett, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will retire from office when Secretary Long returns to Washington from his summer vacation. The explanation made at the Department is that when Mr. Hackett became Assistant Secretary it was with the understanding that he would not remain in understanding that he would not remain in office any great length of time. There is no foundation for the report that Charles H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, who is now on his way home, will succeed Mr. Hackett, who succeeded Mr. Allen as Assistant Secretary, but there is no doubt that if Mr. Allen is willing to resume his former duties the President will be only too glad to appoint him In that event Mr. Hackett may retire sooner than is now expected, to make room for Mr. Allen.

WASHINGTON, April 4 - Thomas L. Stitt a lawyer of Wabash, Ind , has qualified for appointment as an officer in the navy, and will be commissioned by the President as an Ensign. Mr Stitt served four years at the Naval Academy and two years at sea as a cadet and then resigned from the service. This was in 1894. The last Congress passed an act authorizing the President to reappoint him at the root of the list of Ensigns. Had he remained in the service he would have been a senior Lieutenan. Had a very result of the service he would have been a senior Lieutenant. He is 28 years old

WASHINGTON, April 4 - A report has been received by the Treasury Department showing Rico from March 1, 1990, to Feb 28, 1991, amounted to \$8,102,480 and yielded a revenue of \$893,820. Of these imports \$6,453,008 were from the United States and \$1,582,732 from other countries. The exports from the island amounted to \$5,814,083, of which \$3,390,506 were to the United States and \$2,423,577 to other countries.

partment has received the report of the investigation at San Francisco to determine the responsibility of Surfman Mark Ellingsen for the disaster by which the steamship Rio de Janeiro was recently lost. The report exonerates the surfman, and the statement is made, that the steamer made no signal

Battleship Ohio to be Launched on May 18. WASHINGTON, April 4 - Naval Constructor Elliott Snow, stationed at the Union Iron

Funston and Smith Commissioned Erigadiers. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President this morning signed the commissions of Frederick Funston and Jacob H. Smith to be Brigadier-Generals and of Lloyd Wheaton to be a Major-General.

CHINESE CITIZENS AT LAST? But They Came by Way of Hawait-Mr.

Griggs's Opinion.

From the San Francisco Chronicle An important opinion was received by Collector Stratton from Attorney-General Griggs yesterday definitely establishing the right of Chinese persons who were citizens of the Hawaiian Islands prior to Aug. 12. 1898, by birth or naturalization, to enter

the United States. The question was opened by the Collector several weeks ago when two Chinese sallors on the ship John Currier claimed the right to land here on the ground that they were natives of Hawaii. The Collector was not satisfied that they were born on the islands as they alieged, and on that account refused them landing. In reporting the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, however Stratton stated that in his opinion he would have been justified in refusing to allow them to land, even though they might have demonstrated their Hawaiian citizenship.

T. H. Larned, acting Commissioner-General, referred the Collector's letter to the Attorney-General, who replied that the treaty of annexation provided that all persons citizens of Hawaii under its laws on Aug. 12, 1898, then became citizens of the United States. It was not within the province of the Department to inquire into race or color or how they became citizens of the island republic; their status on that date was the only question to be considered.

This point was decided in another case referred to Attorney-General Griggs on Jan. 10

referred to Attorney-General Griggs on Jan. 18 this year by the Collector of the port of Honolulu through the Treasury Department. At that time it was decided that Chinese persons, born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands on or before Aug. 12, 1898, were in fact citizens of Hawaii under its laws and regulations.

It was clearly the intent of Congress, the Attorney-General thinks, to throw the cloak of adoption over all who were Hawaiian citizens on the date mentioned in the treaty. A similar provision was at first incorporated in the treaty annexing Porto Rico, but was eliminated before ratification.

As Collector Stratton's ruling was based on the ground that the two sailors failed to prove their Hawaiian citizenship it was not affected by this decision.

Trap and Chain Went With the Hawk

From the Hartford Courant. EAST HAMPTON, March 26 .- Ernest Markham, son of Selectman Markham of Cheste nut Hill, owns a fine flock of pigeons. One day recently he detected a large hen hawk making off with one of his pets. He set & trap, and the next day he found the trap gone and with it four feet of chain with which it had been fastened. A few days after a large hawk was seen circling around, high up from the ground, and, as he turned, something glistened in the sun, just below his body.

Yesterday, just a week after being caught. the big bird was seen to alight in a large chestnut tree on the ledges just west of the house,
Markham and a hired man. John Kane, started
for the spot. The bird did not fly and soon it
was perceived that he was securely held. As
the hawk lit on the tree, a small branch ran
through the trap, holding it fast. Young
Markham secured a club and climbing the
che-tnut to the height of fity feet, gave battle
to the hawk, which, though handicapped,
fought valiantly. At last Markham got in the
knockout blow. The hawk proved to be an
immense specimen of the red tailed variety
and measured 4 feet 8 inches from tip
to tip. The hawk had been caught by two
toes on the left leg and one toe was missing
where the jaws cut it in two. the big bird was seen to alight in a large chest-

The Original Harrison Man.

From the Indianapolis Press. J. P. Martindale of 747 Bismarck avenue this city, says he remembers well Gen. Harrison's first case, which was in the Clermont court. In speaking of the case Mr. Martindale said:

"Young Harrison rode up to the Court House and, dismounting, tied his horse and came in. He came up to my deak and asked to see the papers in the case. I asked asked to see the papers in the case. I asked him: 'Are you one of the attorneys in this case?' I had never seen him before. 'Yes, he said, 'I came here for that purpose,' I replied that I had not been informed that there was to be an attorney on the other side, but was pleased that he had come. I remarked that he looked young to meet the old attorneys. 'Yes,' said he, 'I am young, but I think I am equal to the occasion; and I thought so too before he was through. He seemed perfectly at home in the case and it was not long before he had his opponent in deep water. I was greatly pleased with the young man's efforts, and made the remark to my family at the time that

From the Cleveland Leader. A popular Cleveland doctor tells this story of a bright boy, his own, who had reached the mature age of 9 after an early career marked by many wild and mischievous

His restless nature has made him something of a torment to his teacher at times, and one afternoon not long ago she kept him after the others were dismissed and had a serious talk with him. Perhaps she was a little afraid that her admonitions were falling on stony ground. Anyway, she finally said.—
"I certainly will have to ask your father to come and see me."

ome and see me."
"Don't you do it," said the boy.
The teacher thought she had made an im-

pression.
"Yes." she repeated, "I must send for your father."
"You better not," said the boy.
"Why not?" inquired the teacher.
"Cause he charges \$2 a visit," said the

This Prehistoric Dwarf Had 200 Teeth.

From the Nashville Banner NEWPORT. March 30 .- Last Monday, while a crew of stone laborers were working an excavation through the Forman clift, two miles east of Newport, for the hed of the Tennessee and North Carolina Ralfroad, they found a human female skeleton 19 inches in height, in a perfect state of preservation. The only anomaly was the teeth, which were 200 in number and had no sockets, but were developed from and grew upon the jaw-bone with no adjacent valvular process. The bones were hermetically sealed and sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

The skeleton was found in solid rock 16 feet from face and 8 feet from top of clift, in a cavity 2 feet by 15 inches. About the cavity was no opening crevice or aperture for the skeleton to enter since the formation of the clift, more than 2,000 years ago. excavation through the Forman clift, two

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, on being asked the other day if there were any Chinese humorists, replied that there were

Mr. Wu Tells a Chinese Joke.

Chinese humorists, replied that there were some very good lokes in Chinese literature.

"Tell one," said his visitor.

"Well," said Mr Wu, "this is a famous Chinese story. There was once a traveller who stopped at the house of a friend for refreshment. He asked for a cup of tea. The friend had no tea, but said he would send his son to borrow some from a neighbor. The wife put a not of water on the fire to boil. The son did not return, and several times it became necessary to add cold water to that boiling in the not. Finally the wife said. Thus smuch as the fea does not seem to be forthcoming, perhaps you had better offer your guest a bath."

Muller's Reward for Saving a Life.

John Muller, a watchman at the Jefferson street crossing of the Reading Railway dragged a woman from before a moving dragged a woman from before a moving train the other day, and saved her life at the peril of his own. In pulling her to a place of safety Muller tore her skirt from the waist-band and damaged the garment almost be-yond repair. The hext day he was sum-moned to the Terminal, where he was asked to pay for the skirt. His explanation settled the claim.

Mr. Zimmerman's Secure Chicken House

FREDERICK, Md., March 31.-The scaffold on which Overs, the murderer of Charles Donaldson, will be executed April 16 was Donaidson, will be executed April 16 was completed yesterday. The oid scaffold, on which four men had been hung and which was condemned by the County Commissioners as unfit for further use, it is generally believed among the colored people was taken by ex-Sheriff Zimmerman to his farm, where portions of it were used in the construction of a chicken house. It is said Mr. Zimmerman has lost no fowl since the house was erected.